1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - SOUTHERN DIVISION
3	HONORABLE CORMAC J. CARNEY, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE
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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
6	Plaintiff, CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT
7	vs.)) Case No.
8	JOSEPH MARTIN GOVEY, 8:17-cr-00103-CJC-1
9	Defendant.)
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13	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF
14	PRETRIAL CONFERENCE
15	FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2018
16	11:02 A.M.
17	SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
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23	DEBBIE HINO-SPAAN, CSR 7953, CRR
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SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA; FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2018 1 11:02 A.M. 2 3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Calling Item No. 1, 4 5 SACR 17-103, United States of America versus Joseph Martin 11:02AM 6 Govey. 7 Counsel, please state your appearances. MR. MARRETT: Good morning, Your Honor. Brad 8 Marrett and Gina Kong on behalf of the United States. 11:02AM 10 THE COURT: Good morning to both of you. 11 MR. SCOTT: Good morning, Your Honor. Tim Scott for 12 Mr. Govey. He's present before the Court in custody. 13 THE COURT: Hello, Mr. Govey. Hello, Mr. Scott. Well, this morning isn't going to go the way I was 14 anticipating it, to be perfectly frank. I was quite troubled 11:02AM 15 16 when I received the government's in-camera filing yesterday, so 17 much so that I'm of the mindset that Mr. Govey's Sixth 18 Amendment constitutional rights to a speedy trial, compulsory 19 process and confrontation is being compromised. 11:03AM 20 I have a few questions for you, Mr. Scott, that I'd like first, and then I want to hear from the government. Would you 21 22 be good enough to go to the lectern, please. 23 MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir. 24 THE COURT: I have a general sense, Mr. Scott, of Mr. Govey's theory on attacking the credibility of the 11:03AM 25

percipient witnesses, particularly Mr. Beeman and

Deputy Larson. And I think today is really the day of
reckoning, and I need to know with as much specificity as you
can give me what is the bias, what is the basis for the bias,
what documents or information do you have to support that, how
would you prove that?

I realize you're at a disadvantage that there's 20,000 pages of documents that the government's motion that was filed in camera, which I put on the public docket, because I didn't see anything in the motion itself that was privileged. And I know you don't know what's on there. I don't know what's on there because there's no way with five days before trial I can look at over 20,000 pages of documents to determine really important issues on whether there's attorney-client privilege, work-product privilege, deliberative privilege or that I would be compromising the safety of witnesses, cooperating witnesses for the DA or for the sheriff's department.

I have had security cases, national security cases where there's classified information and a defendant is charged, and you're put in that uncomfortable position of, "Government, if you want to charge a spy or a terrorist with these serious charges, you're going to have to cough up some of this information." And the government is given the choice, cough it up and reveal your sources, or dismiss the charges. We're past that position now. And I take exception, and I'm sure you

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1 agree with this, I do not like protective orders that say, "okay, here is some sensitive information. You can see it, 2 Mr. Scott, but you cannot share it with Mr. Govey." 3 He's supposed to have a public and speedy trial. How in 4 11:06AM 5 the world are you -- is he not able to see that, and how are 6 you not able to use it at the trial? I have a very negative 7 reaction to that. So you can take me at my word, I think it's a very serious situation we're in, and now I need to know from 8 you in specificity, not generalities, what do you know, what do 11:07AM 10 you have so I can make an informed decision on where we go from 11 here. 12 MR. SCOTT: Yes, Your Honor. I'll share with the Court what I think I have, what I think I know. I'm tempted to 13 14 paraphrase Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld about known knowns, 11:07AM 15 known unknowns and unknown unknowns. But suffice it to say, 16 I'll start with what I was handed this morning, which is a February 23rd, like I said, a letter dated today, which 17 18 encloses a disc containing Bates-numbered Tier 1 confidential 19 discovery. And the Bates range now goes up to 75,462 pages. 11:07AM 20 So I'll need to both make a description and a confession along 21 those lines. 22 I went back to the protective order to make sure that --23 what Tier 1 meant versus what Tier 2 meant. Because Tier 1 24 discovery, as I looking, again, is discovery that purportedly,

according to the protective order, I'm not supposed to share

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with Mr. Govey. Certainly he can't even see it. I can't even show him the pieces of paper. And I just -- I just saw again this morning, I think technically under the wording of the protective order, literally nobody, other than me, is supposed to look at it, unless I'm mistaken.
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And so I have to -- I have to fall on my sword here that in trying to review 75,000 pages, I've been having a paralegal try to help me with that, and I guess I violated that order.

So I just want to confess that to the government and the Court.

I didn't do it --

THE COURT: That's not a problem. That's not a problem. And when I saw the protective order, candidly, that I signed, it was pursuant to the parties' stipulation. I was troubled with it. And I figured if there was a really important document that you found, you were going to bring it to my attention and say, "Judge, you need to release me from this protective order, because I need to discuss it with Mr. Govey and I intend to use it at trial."

So I didn't want to start getting bogged down in legalese. It seemed you had agreed with the government to that protective order, so I signed it. But I had concerns about it.

MR. SCOTT: Well, I did too. And I think I said this on the record and tried to bake in what I could into the order is that I -- I sort of signed it grudgingly just to get the darn stuff to start with. And then the Court's right, if I

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can then identify what's helpful and usable, you know, then we can fight that good fight at some later point was kind of my plan. But the problem is I just — there's just too much information to, No. 1, to digest in that period of time, much less to then start bringing, you know, motions and litigating the issue in any intelligent way.

So where I am is that I have 75,000 pages where in the -we're in the process with the help of a paralegal of trying to
digest it. We're nowhere near done with that. In fact, I
really don't have a solid update from my paralegal. We've both
been working around the clock and neither one of us see an end
in sight in terms of being able to have this reviewed and in a
way to use it before trial. And that's just the facts of it.
And --

THE COURT: And that doesn't surprise me. So that doesn't even address the now over 20,000 pages of documents that is the subject of this motion that I received yesterday.

MR. SCOTT: And, you know, it's not -- it would be one thing if we envision a situation where this isn't Tier 1 versus Tier 2, and I could bring a disc to the MDC and, you know, then Mr. Govey would be involved looking at it and we would have a team looking at it. You know, that doesn't exist here because I can't share it with him. And not only that, I can't even share with him the things that I've looked at to see if -- you know, to see if it matters, to see how it squares

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with his experience in the Orange County jail.

Because to go to the merits of it just a little bit, as I've said, and I hope to incorporate by reference, you know, anything that I've written and said about this up until today in terms of our theory of the case, but we've always said that Mr. Govey — this isn't just a matter — forgive me for starting and restarting. This isn't a matter that he happened to be arrested by deputies who themselves were involved in the jail scandal. That would be one thing. Where, you know, the invoking on the stand or, you know, having violated other defendants' constitutional rights or being the subject of investigation, I think that those are all credible areas of cross—examination for any defendant that they arrest, you know, going forward, but this isn't that case.

As we've always said, our case is that plus the fact that Mr. Govey was sort of at ground zero for the jail scandal itself. And what I mean by that is he was one of the inmates that was housed, that the deputies and the special handling unit was interested and continued to investigate. They believed that he was involved in some sort of a gang. And again, we dispute those facts, but that's the case they were building.

He was among the people who was subjected to what we would argue is a pretty troubling or suspicious practice of arresting him on relatively -- I don't want to say minor, but fairly

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          pedestrian charges. Sort of run-of-the-mill Superior Court
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          felony charges. But then while he's in custody on the strength
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          of informants who have been housed next to him, now suddenly
          he's looking down the barrel of solicitation of murder and a
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          murder conspiracy, very, very serious charges that rest on the
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          good word, I say facetiously, of informants.
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                So he was, in our view, a victim of some of the real
          misconduct that has been identified through the strong work of
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          Scott Sanders and others in the Orange County jail. His was
          among the cases -- and I think it's kind of the cutting edge of
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          the cases through a defense attorney named Renee Garcia, who
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          was working closely with Mr. Sanders, who pressed this issue
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          and was sort of in the vanguard of litigating the informant
          issues and the fact that these files -- these records were not
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          being turned over and that they were -- the defense attorneys
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          felt that they were on the wrong end of sort of a shell game of
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          the kind that finally came to light in the Dekraai hearings.
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                      THE COURT:
                                  Do you have any of the specific names
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          that are involved that you can tell me?
                     MR. SCOTT: In terms of officers?
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                     THE COURT:
                                  Yes.
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                                  Well, to start with, the -- one of the
                     MR. SCOTT:
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          informants that was central against Mr. Govey was a person by
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          the name of Alexander Frosio. And one of the important facets
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          of the Superior Court cases that were pending against Mr. Govey
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          was repeated requests for TRED records or special handling unit
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          logs or other materials that would document this gentleman,
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          Mr. Frosio. So we've been sort of using the shorthand "the
          Frosio file." And, in fact, I'll represent to the Court that
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          I've -- you know, I continue to serve subpoena duces tecums for
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          that file from the special handling unit. And it's my
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          understanding I have not received it yet.
                There's the gentleman that the Court might recall I had
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          some interaction with Bryan Larson about. There was a
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          different informant by the name of Fenstermacher who was
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          cultivated and used as an informant and was also gathering
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          evidence for Mr. Govey.
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                      THE COURT: Against Mr. Govey?
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                      MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir, against Mr. Govey.
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                Now I should say parenthetically that he also sort of
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          inadvertently created some Brady against Mr. Govey in that he
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          disclosed that Mr. Govey at some point had gotten himself a
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          quote-unquote "in the hat" where he had been purportedly green
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          lighted by the Aryan Brotherhood and several organizations.
          Mr. Fenstermacher shared that. And then that information was
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          not disclosed to the government -- or to the defense in the
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          Superior Court case. So it's sort of a confluence of these
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          things of --
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                      THE COURT: This case is a 2012 solicitation of
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          murder case?
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MR. SCOTT: Correct. Along with -- there's multiple counts, but that was certainly the most serious in the lead count.

It was my understanding -- it is my understanding that it was Mr. Beeman who led the charge in organizing much of these informant campaigns and was instrumental in building the solicitation case and these other cases against Mr. Govey.

There was both Mr. Beeman as well as several other Sheriff's deputies that testified in front of the grand jury about this solicitation case, and yet failed to disclose the fact that Mr. Govey was purportedly in the hat based on their own informant that they had been cultivating. So it was, I guess when in State Court is a *Johnson* issue, but it's also a *Brady* issue to the extent it was undisclosed.

And then ultimately it came to a head where because of Scott Sanders' parallel work in the Dekraai case, it started coming to light that there are records of informants. There is a Frosio file. There are housing records in the special handling unit, records that shed light on this informant program that they had. And rather than disclose those, because Judge Goethals, who coincidentally was presiding over Mr. Govey's case as well as Mr. Dekraai finally said, "Look, you have to turn over this Frosio file." And shortly thereafter, the case against Mr. Govey was dismissed.

And so based on the whole backstory of the way they built

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that case against Mr. Govey, combined with the fact that it's the same officers at play today, at least insofar as it's Mr. Beeman and Mr. Larson who were both special handling deputies, it's our view that, one, their testimony is subject to attack just on the credibility basis. That's apart and aside from Mr. Govey being at the epicenter, so to speak, of this scandal.

But certainly given the fact that he was at the epicenter of it, it is our theory that because they did their best to build this case against Mr. Govey, they did it wrongly, they cheated in order to do it. They violated the constitution in doing it. And when they were caught or about to be caught and the case was dismissed instead, that leaves a bad taste in their mouth. And probably they rationalized that justice would be served in getting him for something or getting him more time for what — than he would otherwise get for the subsequent thing that they arrested him for.

And I want to be clear, you know, can I stand here and say, you know, that these guys planted — you know, planted methamphetamine on him and, you know, ginned up an entire case? I'm not saying that because I don't have the facts as I stand here to make that allegation. But the allegation I do make, and it is supported by the facts, is that when they happened upon Mr. Govey with a very pedestrian, relatively low level — not relatively low level. For federal court standards,

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          absolutely low level, 37-gram methamphetamine case, they made a
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          deliberate --
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                     THE COURT: Let me interrupt you because it's
          obviously important to any questions I have. 37.5 grams,
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          that's less than two ounces?
                     MR. SCOTT:
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                                 Yes.
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                     THE COURT:
                                 Does that fit in a Ziploc little baggie?
                                 Oh, absolutely. It fits in --
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                     MR. SCOTT:
                     THE COURT:
                                 Snack size? Sandwich size?
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                     MR. SCOTT: It fits comfortably in a sandwich size.
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          It would fit in a snack size for certain. Yeah. That's --
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          it's really in terms of net, because there's 28 grams in an
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          ounce; right? 28 and change, so it's -- you know, it's an
          ounce and change essentially. Not quite an ounce and a half, I
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          quess.
                     THE COURT: I can't remember ever being involved in
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          a federal case with such a low quantity.
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                Let's just assume it was for personal and distribution.
          know you dispute that, but I -- it's not my call on what cases
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          the federal government brings, but I'm just dumbfounded that we
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          would initiate the time, expense and trouble of the federal
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          machinery to go after such a low quantity of drugs. I mean, if
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          this was a murder case, it was a drug cartel, it was the Aryan
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          Brotherhood murdering people, you know, I understand. I would
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          endorse that. But I'm absolutely baffled that the government
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1 charged this case and pursued it especially with all the 2 baggage of the witnesses. 3 And I've always been troubled that this is any way compromising the federal civil rights investigation that we 4 11:21AM 5 And I was very troubled that I had to sign off on that order knowing that you and Mr. Govey are getting information 6 7 that's really important that's confidential. It's relevant, but it's, I guess, not the heart of our 8 focus. And I interrupted you. Please keep going, because the 11:22AM 10 more detail you can give me, the more helpful it is. And I 11 think you left off saying, okay, case dismissed, Mr. Govey was 12 there. You don't know whether they deliberately planned on being there. But once they saw him there -- and this is, I 13 14 assume, Deputy Larson? 11:22AM 15 MR. SCOTT: Yeah, I think the testimony that came 16 from Deputy Larson was that -- and frankly, I'm prepared to 17 credit it that they didn't necessarily know that Mr. Govey was 18 going to be at that place at that time that they were sort of 19 shaking down that house more generally. But what he told --THE COURT: The location is known for white 11:23AM 20 supremacists? 21 22 MR. SCOTT: That's the way they describe it, Yeah. 23 yeah, that it's a crash pad of sorts. And they were doing

probation checks to see what they could find there.

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But what Deputy Larson told us himself at the Fifth

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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          Amendment kind of, I quess, 104 hearing that we held was that
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          as soon as he -- as soon as it was learned that Mr. Govey was
          there, somebody called Beeman immediately. And Beeman came
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          down afterwards.
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                So I think it's pretty clear that once Mr. Govey was on
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          the radar, then Beeman responds. And all of a sudden it's a
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          case they're interested in, and they're really pressing against
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          Govey.
                     THE COURT: Did Mr. Beeman actually interrogate
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          Mr. Govey?
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                     MR. SCOTT: He was the primary interrogator. It was
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          Larson and Beeman were the two that were involved in
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          questioning every person at that property. So absolutely, yes,
          it was both of them together.
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                     THE COURT: Did Mr. Govey agree to talk to them?
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                     MR. SCOTT: He invoked his rights. There was a
          little bit of back and forth, but -- and at one point Mr. Govey
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          did make a statement, you know, "What am I charged with?"
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                And they said, "Sales of methamphetamine."
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                Mr. Govey responds, "Sales? You got to be kidding me.
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          use meth; I don't sell meth. I think you're stretching it,"
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          words to that effect. But he did invoke. And so it wasn't a
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          lengthy interrogation.
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                     THE COURT: What did they ask him, if you know?
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                     MR. SCOTT: They asked him what he was doing at the
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          property, if he lived there. And he invoked in short order.
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          And then -- but it was Mr. Govey who, after he invoked, asked,
          "What am I being charged with?" So it wasn't a lengthy
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          interrogation by any stretch. So I don't think they got any
          substance before that.
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                      (Mr. Scott and defendant confer off the record.)
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                     MR. SCOTT: So where I left off was, you know,
          trying to give the benefit of the doubt -- I'm trying to be
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          fair about this and not claiming that they, you know, planted
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          evidence per se or did any of that. But it's absolutely our
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          view, and I think this is where the Court asked the question
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          about, you know, the size of this case going to federal court,
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          that it was pitched to federal court and brought to federal
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          court specifically so that they could figure out how to give
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          Mr. Govey more prison time.
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                     THE COURT: And do you know who pitched it to the
          feds?
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                     MR. SCOTT:
                                  I think it was Mr. Sanders who was part
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          of the task force that included Mr. Beeman and others that has
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          been working in conjunction with the Orange County Sheriff's
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          Department on Mr. Govey and people like him for a number of
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          years now.
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                What I was about to say is the reason I'm comfortable
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          making an allegation like that is the Court might recall at the
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          last hearing here I essentially said something like that.
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said, "I'm moving for the production of any, you know, text messages or e-mails or other communication between Sanders and Beeman" or "Sanders and other Orange County Sheriff deputies," and that was granted.

And the government did provide some evidence like that including a text message where Agent Sanders says, "I'd like to take this case federal. I talked to the Orange County deputies and they're okay with it as long as I can get him more prison time." And then the deputy on the other side, who I presume is Beeman, although I don't know that from the text itself said, "Good job," you know, thumbs up essentially.

And so it's -- there's documents demonstrating that this is a federal case only so that Mr. Govey can get more prison time, specifically the minimum mandatories that apply based on his record and some of the other things.

I -- particularly now that we're in the posture that we're in where the -- where Deputy Larson took the witness stand in this case and explained under oath that he only invoked in a prior case because he got very bad advice from a -- from an attorney that was appointed to him by the union and that he had nothing to hide and nothing to fear and had not tried to violate defendant's rights through Massiah violations or otherwise, he made some pretty stark claims.

And I even gave him an out as we were looking at reports that he had written where he admitted in writing trying to work

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with informants to build cases against inmates. And he denied it. He said, "I think I used the wrong words" or "I wrote that incorrectly" or something.

And I even gave him the out. I said, "Isn't it possible, Deputy Larson, that you just -- you hadn't received this Massiah training by then? You didn't know -- you were doing that, but you didn't know it was wrong?"

And he wouldn't acknowledge that. He said, "No, I never did that under any circumstances even before I knew that it was wrong."

And so how that all ties up is that I think now — especially now with all that water under the bridge, anything that the Department of Justice has that shows that that is what they were doing, you know, that they were building and cultivating informants like that, that they were doing these things that violated inmates' rights, particularly now that they've denied it under oath, denied it in any number of different settings and given the fact that it all involves Mr. Govey, you know, it is relevant. And that's the reason that I think the government's motion to preclude that was denied, as I understand it, and that's the reason this discovery was ordered to be produced.

But now I'm in the position of trying to digest 75,000 pages without being able to discuss any of it with Mr. Govey and apparently whatever else exists in camera. I can't do it

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before the trial begins. And I would have filed a motion to dismiss in writing a week ago. And I should say for the record, too, that when we stood here at the last status and I -- you know, I sort of sent that shot across the bow again, and I said I hadn't received a piece of paper since we got a continuance, and the government represented that they were 75 percent done with their review, but yet I still hadn't received any paperwork. And after that hearing I then started receiving it every couple days or something like that to the point we're now within the past whatever it was, week, week and a half since our last hearing, we're now up to 75,000 pages, probably more, if we include Tier 2 discovery, if we include non-protected discovery. And then, of course, whatever else is in camera. So what I was starting to say is, you know, I was tempted to -- just to file the motion to dismiss. But the pickle that puts Mr. Govey in is that that automatically tolls time under the Speedy Trial Act. So it's kind of a damned if you do, damned if you don't. He's been agitating -- and properly so, and I don't fault him for it -- he's been wanting his day in court for some time. It's caused tremendous strain between the two of us when I can't deliver that for him. It causes tremendous strain between us when I can't share discovery with him. He's kind of coming out of his skin, and I really don't blame him.

But if I file a written motion to dismiss, then the government can say, "Well, that tolls the speedy trial clock, you know, and you can now review to your heart's content and, you know, that's excludable time." So I was prepared even before the Court made any comments this morning, the first thing I was going to say is that I'm orally here at this hearing moving to dismiss for all of the reasons I just said.

And I think it's a confluence of Mr. Govey's Sixth

Amendment right to confront his accusers, to have access to the documents and the evidence that would do that. Not his attorney, not his attorney's paralegal, but him, the ability to see those things and contribute to the defense in a meaningful way.

I also think it's a *Brady* issue. I'm not accusing the government of intentionally withholding *Brady* from me at this juncture because I don't have to, because the law is that they have the duty to turn over anything to me that's in the possession or their constructive possession, which I've always argued absolutely includes the United States Department of Justice even if it happens to be their DC division.

This was not a surprise to them that this investigation is going on. But the law is equally clear that these *Brady* disclosures have to be made in time to be of use to the defense. And there is a legion of cases that talk about the, you know, how that timing breaks down, whether the Court

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granted a -- in the middle of trial continuance or exercise its discretion not to, and so on and so forth. But the law is clear, I didn't get it in enough time to be able to meaningfully use it. So I think that there should be dismissal on those grounds as well.

And in addition to that, the fact that it's kind of a
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damned if you do, damned if you don't, if I make those motions or if I ask for a continuance to review 75- or 100,000 pages, we're prejudicing Mr. Govey's trial rights. I suppose the government is going to say an index came with discovery.

That's helpful as far as it goes, but that doesn't get me where I'm going. I need to be able -- with this sensitive information as relevant as it is.

And I should say this was already called out by the government. I suspect that's kind of the government's argument is, like, "Well, we gave you an index. What are you complaining about?" Maybe they won't argue that, but I'm just anticipating that they're going to factually present to the Court that they provided an index. That doesn't help me a great deal because in my experience the utility of an index is it tells you what you can discard and what you can just not bother looking at.

And I think we're already a step past that analysis. What I mean by that is if the government has already looked at the DOJ files, the government, using their own sometimes

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parsimonious standards of what I could and could not make use
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          of and what is and is not discoverable already made the
          decision that it is important enough, relevant enough to
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          disclose and then to give it to me. I feel it's incumbent upon
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          me and my staff to go through every page. And the index
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          doesn't turn the pages any faster for me or enable me to
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          utilize them in a meaningful fashion. And none of those has
          any effect on my ability to work with Mr. Govey under the Sixth
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          Amendment.
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                So I'm open to any other questions the Court has. And I
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          should say that this was my -- I wasn't prepared to give sort
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          of my exhaustive statement on what our theory of the case was
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          and how it applies, and so I hope the Court and the record
          takes this in the extemporaneous spirit that it was given. But
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          that's my response to the Court's question right now.
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                      THE COURT: Well, we're in the situation we are.
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          And unfortunately, neither you nor I have the luxury of being
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          deliberative and doing research and writing. I have a factual
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          question and then a few legal questions.
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                Factual question: Are you aware of -- is it
          Investigator Beeman? Mr. Beeman? Deputy Beeman? Which is it?
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                     MR. SCOTT: I think his title is investigator.
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                     MR. MARRETT: That's right.
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                     THE COURT: Investigator Beeman, did he testify
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          before Judge Goethals?
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                     MR. SCOTT:
                                  I know that he was not one of the
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          deputies that invoked. I can say that with some assurance.
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          Beyond that, I don't know the answer to that question.
                     MR. MARRETT: I know that he's testified at at least
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          one of the evidentiary hearings and did not invoke.
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                      THE COURT: Okay. And has he, to your knowledge, if
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          you -- are you aware, was he questioned by any of the federal
          investigators in the civil rights investigation?
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                     MR. SCOTT:
                                  I have to believe that discovery would
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          reveal that, that the DOJ files would give me the answer to
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          that, but I don't know the answer to that because I haven't
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          been able to get through all of that discovery. So the short
          answer to that is I don't know.
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                     MR. MARRETT: The answer is yes, Your Honor.
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          have been, I believe, two interviews.
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                     THE COURT:
                                  Okay.
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                     MR. SCOTT: And so --
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                     MR. MARRETT: And I will represent that in the
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          discovery that we produced to you, I believe the discovery that
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          was produced yesterday there are a record of the relevant
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          portions of that interview that had been produced to the
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          defense.
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                     THE COURT: All right.
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                     MR. SCOTT: So I think what -- and I hope I'm not
          interrupting the Court, but I think that exchange right this
11:36AM 25
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moment really kind of demonstrates what I'm talking about here. That's a perfectly reasonable question for the Court to ask and a very important question -- that's an important fact for me to I mean, I have this man under subpoena. If the government doesn't call him, I'm going to call him.

And as I stood here, even though I have these documents apparently, and I take Mr. Marrett at his word, I don't know the answer to that question because I cannot go through all this material. So I just share that with the Court that we've demonstrated here in realtime the problems that I'm having and what we're up against given the record where it is.

THE COURT: I understand it.

Now I have a little bit different legal analysis than what you said. I -- you've now renewed your motion to dismiss the charges. And there's a lot of important legal principles at play. There's the Brady, Brady obligations, timely disclosure, and disclose where you can meaningfully use it. And I understand what you're saying, and I agree that Brady is at the heart of it.

But I think the way I look at it, you need to take a step back. And it would be -- you're asking me to dismiss the charges based on my supervisory authority. And you have to show two things: You have to show a government misconduct, flagrant. Negligence is not good enough, but recklessness is. Reckless disregard for constitutional rights to Mr. Govey.

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Deliberative indifference to his rights is enough. And you have to show prejudice.

I'm not struggling with the prejudice component because in this case, Mr. Govey's constitutional right to a speedy trial is being prejudiced by the failure to timely disclose these documents that you can use it. So that gets me to is -- the issue is was there flagrant government misconduct? And that's the way I see it.

Because the -- you're saying it doesn't have to be intentional. I'm familiar with that law, but that's kind of in a concept of when you had a trial or comes up during the trial, it's not really before trial. And technically we're still before trial. And you have to show misconduct on the government's part, and it's got to be more than negligence.

And what we have here is the informant scandal, it's common knowledge in Orange County, common knowledge for years. You're deaf, dumb, and blind if you do not know the seriousness of that, and particularly when there's a federal investigation going on. So we know that. And then the percipient witnesses involved in this case, one who actually sees the drugs in 2015 asserted his Fifth Amendment rights.

And as you know, and I believe you agree with me, I found that very significant. You don't have a uniformed Orange County Sheriff going to a courtroom in a murder case -- I guess there was a murder conviction -- and assert his Fifth Amendment

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rights not wanting to talk about the informant scandal. And how that could not see the light of day in any case where Deputy Larson is a witness is beyond me.

So with that said, my question to you is, I have a little bit of a different legal analysis, or the way I'm looking at it is pretty minimally. Do you agree with that analysis? If you do agree with it, tell me why you believe the government's conduct here has been in reckless disregard of Mr. Govey's constitutional rights under the Sixth Amendment.

MR. SCOTT: I think that is the correct legal analysis. I think it's the *Chapman* case that informs the Court's supervisory power to dismiss for a *Brady* violation. And the Court's correct, I think that that is accurate, that it needs to be something more than negligent.

I guess what I want to first say by way of response is in, you know, my prior comments saying I'm not accusing the government of intentionally doing this or that. I'm doing that for two reasons: One, because I take -- I try to take seriously my professional obligations and my -- you know, ethical duties not to overtry my case as far as that goes and to accuse them of things that I don't have hard evidence for.

And what I'm thinking of is I don't have some e-mail, you know, where Brad Marrett is saying, "We're going to turn the screws on Mr. Govey and withhold *Brady* to do him in." I mean, I don't think that there's anything out there like that. That

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          was kind of the spirit of the comments I was making before.
                But the answer to the question, does this rise at least to
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          the level of recklessness? I'm not trying to be unctuous. I
          can't say it better than how the Court said it, that you would
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          have to be deaf, dumb and blind to not anticipate this issue.
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          I mean, it's -- you can't pick up the newspaper without seeing
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          this issue. It's been covered on the local news. It's in
          every "Daily Journal" and, you know, it's talked about in
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          hallways, and it really is the buzz of the legal community and
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          has been for a number of years. And so it just -- it defies
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          logic. It defies any sense to suggest that you could indict a
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          case relying chiefly on a person who's invoked in uniform under
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          oath and relying on this -- on a unit in the group of personnel
          who are currently the -- in the cross-hairs of an investigation
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          by your own office and not anticipate that this might be a
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          problem. And I think that that's a far sight more than
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          negligence. And, you know, it certainly comfortably fits
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          recklessness. And I think that more than gets it done under
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          the analysis that the Court laid out.
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                     THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Marrett, I assume you want to
          be heard, sir.
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                     MR. MARRETT: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                So I want to back up for a second and address kind of the
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          first question that the Court posed to Mr. Scott, and that was,
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          you know, identify what are the facts or the documents that are
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1 going to support your theory in the case. And early on there 2 were two things that the defense had asked for: The Frosio file and some grand jury testimony from Investigator Beeman. 3 Those are the only two sets of documents that the defense has 4 11:44AM 5 ever identified as documents that they believe exist and that 6 they want to have. I can represent that those have all been 7 produced to the defense. Beyond that, the defense hasn't identified anything that 8 they believe exist that would support their case that hasn't 11:44AM 10 been disclosed and -- or I should say also timely disclosed. So I don't think, frankly, that the defense can establish that 11 12 there's been any prejudice. And backing up even further --13 THE COURT: Wait. I'm sorry, Mr. Marrett. I have a big problem with that. Mr. Govey, I've been very aware of, 14 11:45AM 15 he's been very upset with me, he's been very upset with 16 Mr. Scott. He wanted to go to trial last year before 17 Christmas. And over his objection on at least two occasions, 18 I've continued the trial. Speedy trial rights is in our Sixth 19 Amendment. It's in the federal statute. He has a right to a 11:45AM 20 speedy trial, and he's not been going to trial. 21 And putting aside, because I do not know the details of 22 the 75,000 pages of documents that Mr. Scott's referring to, I 23 am aware that you hit me with a motion yesterday asking me to

whether to sustain the privilege asserted by the District

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go review 20,000 pages of documents and make a decision on

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Attorney's Office and the Orange County Sheriff's Department, whether these documents are privileged because of the deliberative privilege or the attorney work product.
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And then you asked me to, "And if you do not sustain the privilege" -- oh, excuse me, I left one out -- "And that in these documents if they are disclosed, you're going to put people's life at risk, that they could be killed." You hit me with that yesterday afternoon. I have to make a decision of that magnitude, over 20,000 pages of documents before a trial starts on Monday.

And then you tell me -- and you file it under seal and Mr. Scott and Mr. Govey doesn't even get to see the motion. And then you say, "And if you don't sustain the privilege, don't show it to Mr. Govey, just show it to Mr. Scott." I mean, what world are we living in? How is that realistic or practical?

MR. MARRETT: So let me -- let me take a step back, Your Honor, because I think, No. 1, talking about pages takes out of perspective the efforts that the government has gone to in this case.

THE COURT: It doesn't matter. I'm going to assume once I screamed foul and once Mr. Scott screamed foul that you put an army of U.S. attorneys on it. Okay. I get that. But the point is -- and it goes to a comment that I thought maybe I regretted saying earlier to you is the Orange County Sheriff's

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Department made an informed decision that they were going to put Deputy Larson and the other deputies involved in the special handling unit on the street.

Any case that they're involved in as a result of that decision, every case they're involved in, this issue of their credibility is now on the table. And every case that the federal government decides to do through the joint task force, you want to prosecute a defendant — you want to prosecute a defendant where these officers are percipient witnesses, you're going to have to do a *Brady* disclosure. And I don't know whether you were involved at the get-go, so I'm not trying to shoot the messenger.

I take it -- I agree with Mr. Scott, I -- my little limited dealings with you, I don't think you're an intentional malicious guy that you wanted to deny Mr. Govey of his Sixth Amendment rights. I'm not saying that. But what I don't understand is why did the feds take this case? Why would you compromise a federal investigation into the Orange County Sheriff's Department? Why would you drag the federal government into this informant scandal, which on its face is very, very troubling for 37.5 grams of meth?

Let's say he's distributing it to his friends where he's living at. That's not a federal case, you know. And this isn't my call, I understand that. That's the U.S. Attorney's call. And I respect the separation of powers. But you now

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1 have sucked me into this because now I have a defendant who 2 wants to go to trial and you very recently produced 75,000 pages of documents to Mr. Scott that there's no way he can get 3 through by Tuesday. And then you hit me with over 20,000 pages 4 11:50AM 5 of documents, and I have to make a decision by Tuesday whether you got to produce those and I could be putting some lives at 6 7 risk? That's what you're telling me in the motion that you -the sheriffs don't want me to turn these over to Mr. Scott. 8 And, you know, I'm at a loss because I've had national 11:50AM 10 security cases where you're dealing with some of the most 11 sensitive state secrets. And I have been aware of cases, if you reveal that information, sources will be killed and have 12 13 been killed. And those are sources that are protecting our national security of our country. And in those cases, the 14 11:50AM 15 powers that be, whether that be the CIA, whether that be the 16 FBI, counterterrorism, the government has to make a decision, 17 dismiss or disclose. And in many cases they say "dismiss." 18 You didn't make that decision. You're saying we're going 19 forward. But there is no way that Mr. Scott or I can 11:51AM 20 meaningfully go through this document dump and give you the 21 rulings that you want or for him to meaningfully use them at 22 trial. So there has to be a continuance. And if there's a 23 continuance, I violated his speedy trial rights. So I just 24 think a prejudice argument is a no-brainer for me. 11:51AM 25 MR. MARRETT: Well, and I do just want to make a

record, Your Honor. I'm not trying to argue against you, but the request from the defense for discovery for all of the information about Deputy Larson's time and special handling, all of the information about Investigator Beeman, all the information about two other inmates in the jails was an extremely broader request.

And I think, frankly, the government in collecting and reviewing the documents that we received, over 25,000 records from the Department of Justice, although we produced a substantial number of pages, my understanding is that the actual number of records, some were closer to 2,000, so it's less than ten percent of the records that we got. And even that —

THE COURT: But it — I'm not going to play the semantical game of records. What matters to me is pages. I cannot get through 20,000 pages of documents by Tuesday to make incredibly significant decisions. And then Mr. Scott has to go through that. It's a physical impossibility. And I feel we're getting down a road that, quite frankly, I don't think you want to go down. Your *Brady* obligation is independent of anything the defense asks.

So the fact that what I know, and Mr. Scott can clarify that, the minute he was on this case, he was snapping at your heels probably because Mr. Govey was putting pressure on him, "Hey, we think that this is a vindictive prosecution. We think

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          there's motive and bias by the deputies that were involved.
          We're going to want this discovery. We're going to want this
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          discovery." And that was last year.
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                     MR. MARRETT: It was, Your Honor. And when
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          Mr. Scott made that request to me, I began my efforts to
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          collect the documents, to begin looking through them to make a
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          determination for myself whether there is, in fact, any
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          potential Brady material in there.
                     THE COURT: But see, that's where I'm having the
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          disconnect. Given -- we're not just talking this is the normal
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          case. We're talking this is a case where the percipient
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          witnesses are involved in the jailhouse informant scandal,
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          something of major legal significance. In fact, my time on the
          bench and in Orange County, it is probably the most significant
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          issue since I've been here.
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                And then almost two-and-a-half years ago you have a sworn
          deputy assert -- with four others assert their Fifth Amendment
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          rights and having a murder conviction set aside. And then
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          we've had, I think, what was it, seven murder cases set aside.
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                Again, I -- maybe this is before your time, there is this
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          program called "Hogan's Heroes." Sergeant Schultz, "see
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          nothing, hear nothing, know nothing." I would think that any
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          reasonable prosecutor, if they have this case against
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          Mr. Govey, they need to know about the informant scandal. They
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          need to know and they're on notice that Deputy Larson asserted
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his Fifth Amendment rights.

You're going to have to do discovery on *Brady* and disclose all the information relevant to credibility. And the fact of your motion, you concede that this information is material.

Because you're saying don't -- we don't want to disclose this because of privilege that the Orange County Sheriff's deputies are telling you to assert or the District Attorney's Office are telling you to assert who are the ones who are being investigated by the feds for now almost two years.

And like I said, I'm frustrated. I don't understand why I'm in this position, or more importantly, why Mr. Govey is in this position over 37.5 grams.

You know, if you told me he was *Dekraai*, mass murderer, if you told me he was the leader of the Aryan Brotherhood ordering hits, I'd say, you know what, life's tough and maybe we got to deal with it. But this is 37.5 grams, and we're compromising all of these issues for this case?

MR. MARRETT: Well, I mean, Your Honor, I wasn't involved in the initial charging decision in this case, but this is a case that meets federal guidelines for mandatory minimum sentences. Those are Congress's laws. Those aren't the laws that I wrote. I just work for the prosecutor's office prosecuting those crimes. So this is a federal offense. It's not a, you know, solely a state offense. And it is, I think, a very serious offense, although there are more serious offenses

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that the Court sees. This is still a federal case.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it's probably not productive for you and I to be beating up on one another on that point. But the point that really does matter is how is the government -- and when I say "the government," the royal government. Not you personally, but the whole team of the United States Attorney's Office, when you take a case like this involving percipient witnesses with Mr. Govey that are involved in the jailhouse informant scandal, and he is, how could you not realize at the get-go before you even go to the grand jury for an Indictment, we're going to have a significant discovery obligation?

This is not your typical 37.5 grams case. This is something unique. I wish it wasn't. I wish it was just one of those run-of-the-mill cases that, okay, we're going to prosecute it. It's worth the resources. Mr. Govey's this dangerous guy. We don't want him on the street. I get that. But this is much more than that. This case is connected to the informant scandal.

And not realizing that, that's what I'm having a problem with. You don't need a request from Mr. Scott. I don't know what — the attorneys who are working on it before, but I would argue and I would assert to you, it is ineffective assistance of counsel for them not to be all over you saying, "I want everything on Larson. I want everything on Beeman." I would

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1 be concerned if they weren't asking you for those. 2 I mean, the Rules of Evidence, 608, right of 3 confrontation, they don't have any meaning. You're just going to ask a witness about what's favorable to the government? 4 11:59AM 5 He's going to attack their credibility. And like I said before to you on the simple basis general 6 7 level, Deputy Larson, when the government calls him to testify, he'll talk about the informant scandal. When the defense wants 8 him to talk about it, he refuses, just on that simple level. 11:59AM 10 That shows a mode of bias towards the government. That's going 11 to come out. 12 You're going to need to do a Brady obligation, Brady review, Brady disclosure right away. You don't need to wait 13 for defense counsel to be asking it. I mean, the --14 11:59AM 15 MR. MARRETT: And so, Your Honor, I do just want to 16 at least put on the record what has transpired over the last 17 couple weeks and what we've done, because we received the 18 documents. We reviewed them --19 THE COURT: I'm going to assume, because you 12:00PM 20 apprised me and you're probably getting frustrated with me 21 because I interrupted, I read it. You put 12 U.S. attorneys on 22 You're reviewing thousands of documents. I get that. 23 it's too late is what I guess I'm saying. It's too late. 24 You've given me 20,000 pages of documents that I have to look 12:00PM 25 through to make these incredibly significant legal decisions.

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          And then whatever I decide to do, Mr. Scott's got to get
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          through 20,000 pages of documents that are material, I should
          add, and that's all going to happen by Tuesday?
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                     MR. MARRETT: Well, Your Honor, I don't know if the
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          government's conceding that the information is material. I
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          mean, part of the problem is going through these records as the
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          defense's theory has been amorphous. It's been shifting. And
          it's a broad theory of general bias for the government and
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          against Mr. Govey. They've asked for records -- housing
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          records from inmates that aren't on trial here.
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                The defense has asked for essentially the discovery so
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          that it could prove up its own variation of the Dekraai case.
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          They've asked for all the housing records, all the special
          handling records, all of the records from these deputies, their
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          time in the jail or their connection, their conversation with
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          people in the jail. Their --
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                     THE COURT: But they have to, Mr. Marrett. If he
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          didn't, they'd be ineffective.
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                     MR. MARRETT: I understand it, Your Honor.
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                     THE COURT: Whether you like it or I like it,
          because I don't, Mr. Govey is involved in that. He is.
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                     MR. MARRETT: And I'm --
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                     THE COURT: Just like Deputy Larson and
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          Investigator Beeman are. I wish they weren't. Gosh, you know,
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          just on the jury instructions alone on this 37.5 grams, I spent
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more time on your jury instructions than I did in my six-week Howard trial with Mr. Tenley in the back there.

MR. MARRETT: And I understand, Your Honor, and I'm not faulting the defense for asking for those documents, but they asked for them. And the government has gone -- not only met its discovery obligations, produced these documents to the defense before trial, but it's gone -- it's gone --

obligations. I would beg to differ. You haven't met your discovery obligations. You dumped 75,000 pages of documents on the defense. You dumped over 20,000 pages of documents on me. And there is no realistic way that Mr. Scott and Mr. Govey or I can get through those documents through Tuesday. That's not my problem, that's not Mr. Govey's problem, that's not Mr. Scott's problem, that's the government's problem.

The government was the one who brought these charges. The government's witnesses are Larson. They're the ones who did the search. They were the ones who seized the evidence.

That's your problem. And that gets into the former discussion we had, Mr. Marrett, is — and you weren't involved in the charging, so I got the wrong person. Whoever the U.S. Attorney was involved at the time charging and going to the grand jury should have known about this and should have known what they were getting the feds into. And I'm saddened that they've sucked the United States Attorney's Office, which I hold in

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very high esteem, and they sucked us and dragged us into the informant scandal. And I'm worried you're compromising the federal investigation of it.

Why in the world should Mr. Govey and Mr. Scott be getting documents from that confidential investigation that's quite important that was ordered by the Attorney General of the United States? I'm at a loss to understand that there was just, like, no foresight on where are we going with this? Is Mr. Govey worth it?

And again, Mr. Marrett, I'm frustrated because now it's my problem. I have to make a decision. Am I going to dismiss these charges against Mr. Govey or not? Where before, you know, those decisions are your decisions. And I might not agree with them, but separation of powers, that's your call. But now you're telling me, "Here's all these documents. Go look at them, Judge. Mr. Scott, go look at them. And you have to look at them and meaningfully adopt them into your trial strategy, 100,000 pages of documents by Tuesday." I mean, I don't -- I don't even know if a computer inputting it, you could do it.

MR. MARRETT: Well, I do want to point out a couple things, Your Honor. No. 1, of the documents, this isn't just a single document dump. The government began producing documents on February 15. On February 17 by then, 56,000 of the pages had been produced. So defense had this for a week now. And

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                     THE COURT: Really?
                     MR. MARRETT: Well, and, Your Honor --
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                     THE COURT: Oh, my God. 75,000 pages you can get
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          over in a week? Really?
                     MR. MARRETT: Your Honor, we were here a couple
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          weeks ago and -- when the government asked for its continuance
          initially. And the government was reviewing documents and
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          producing them and was going through 25,000 records. We culled
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          that down to about 2,000 records or so. And that's what has
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          been turned over to the defense.
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                The government's put in substantial effort to assist the
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          defense in -- I guess let me back up a little further. The way
          that we got those documents was by running search terms for the
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          deputies' names, for search terms also that the defense had
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          provided and asked the government to search through.
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                     THE COURT:
                                 I get it.
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                     MR. MARRETT: We did that.
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                     THE COURT: And I sense since I was beating on you,
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          you made great efforts, and I'll take that into account. But
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          the problem is it was flawed at the inception and that's where
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          you're just not addressing and you're trying to tell me, "Well,
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          look at all the great things we've done." Well, you know,
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          Mr. Govey's speedy trial rights, he's probably saying, "I don't
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          care. You violated my -- because you've now given me 100,000
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pages of documents to look over by Tuesday."

So it doesn't -- you know, quite frankly, it doesn't matter what great efforts you've made over the past couple weeks that I've been beating on you. The fact of the matter is you didn't get the job done. You didn't get the job done because -- and what it now sounds like is you couldn't get the job done. You physically could not get the job done.

The problem was, again, at the time these charges were brought, no one was thinking or cognizant, and I'm at a loss to understand why not, that there was a lot of baggage with these witnesses. And if you're going to prosecute this case against Mr. Govey, you're going to bring the feds right into the informant scandal, and you're going to be disrupting and interfering with the federal civil rights investigation.

And I saw that last year and I made comments, maybe some were appropriate, maybe some were inappropriate, but that was your call. But now you've made it my call. You made it my call because now there's no way that Mr. Scott nor I can get through 100,000 pages of documents by Tuesday. We just can't do it. And since we can't do that, we would have to have a continuance. If we have a continuance, his speedy trial rights are violated. So that's not an option.

So the argument is, you know, I don't think your conduct personally was intentional. But I'm having, as you can tell, a hard time believing that there wasn't misconduct on the

12:07PM 5

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1 government's part. And the misconduct started not realizing 2 what you were getting yourself into by prosecuting these 3 charges against Mr. Govey when Deputy Larson and Deputy Beeman are percipient witnesses. That was your problem. 4 12:09PM 5 MR. MARRETT: Now I will say, Your Honor, and I'm 6 not trying to offend the Court, but -- or Mr. Govey or his 7 counsel, but the government has now produced all of these records to the defense. It has the universe of documents that 8 are both potentially relevant. Also things that the government 12:09PM 10 has gone, I think, beyond its discovery obligations in order to 11 ensure however broad the defense theory is, the documents have 12 been produced. The defense can ask for a continuance and not 13 violate his speedy trial rights. THE COURT: So give up your speedy trial rights as 14 12:09PM 15 we go through these? 16 MR. MARRETT: And, Your Honor, we have satisfied our 17 discovery obligation by producing these documents in advance of 18 trial. I know there's a large volume of it and there's a lot 19 to get through for the defense, but they can run their own 12:09PM 20 searches on them. They can review them. They can ask for 21 continuance if they need more time to get through the 22 documents. That's a decision that the defense can make. The 23 government has produced the documents in advance of trial and, 24 I think, satisfied its discovery obligations. 12:10PM 25 THE COURT: Okay. All right.

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MR. MARRETT: Can I just have one moment, Your
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       2
          Honor?
       3
                      THE COURT:
                                  You may.
                      (Government counsel conferred off the record.)
       4
12:10PM
      5
                      THE COURT: You may. It's your record.
                Mr. Scott, if you'd be kind enough to confer with
       6
       7
          Mr. Govey. Make sure there's nothing else that he thinks is
          important that I should know as part of the record.
       8
                      MR. SCOTT: Yes, Your Honor.
12:12PM 10
                      (Pause in proceedings.)
      11
                      THE COURT: Mr. Marrett.
      12
                      MR. MARRETT: So the only other two points that I'd
      13
          make just for the purposes of making a record, No. 1, as far
          as -- and again, I don't mean to beat a dead horse, but I just
      14
          want to make sure it's in the record is when we went and
12:12PM 15
      16
          searched for these documents, we used very broad search terms.
      17
                The searches -- the government was searching for these
      18
          records not because we were aware of anything that was material
          or relevant to the defense or any Brady or Giglio. But in
      19
12:12PM 20
          order to both comply with the Court's order that we search this
      21
          discovery and to ensure ourselves that there is no Brady or
      22
          Giglio material.
      23
                So I think, you know, partly in the volume of records that
          we've given to the defense, I don't think -- I mean, not all of
      24
12:13PM 25
          those records certainly are material to the defense. A lot of
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the records, in my understanding, relate to the defendant's 2012 state case, which defendant either likely already has or received in discovery in those cases.

I understand there was discovery that wasn't produced, and I think we've now produced to the defense what they had asked for in that prior case. So a lot of the discovery, if not the vast volume of it, is discovery related to his 2012 state case and the issues that came up there. And so I don't think there's been any record made by the defense. There's no evidence that the government knew or should have been -- should have known about the discovery issues in the defendant's 2012 state case, the issues with informants in that case, the issues involving their claims relating to not getting discovery in that case. That's one, Point 1.

The second point is, Your Honor, there's also no evidence that the government knew or should have known that Deputy Larson had invoked the Fifth in a prior case in state court not involving Mr. Govey.

THE COURT: Really? I mean, I was the one who raised this and confirmed it. That was common knowledge of the deputies. I think it was all plastered over "OC Weekly,"

"Orange County Register." I can't sit here and tell you the "L.A. Times," but I can assure you it was in the "Register" and the "OC Weekly." And I believe the "Daily Journal" might have reported it as well.

12:13PM

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And I just know in all legal circles, whether you're at
Bar events or whatever, it was the talk of the town. Can you
imagine the sight of five uniformed Orange County Sheriff
deputies asserting their Fifth Amendment right, saying if they
answer questions about how they handled the informants in the
jail, that they could incriminate themselves? That's pretty
darn significant. And I knew about it.

MR. MARRETT: Those were the only two points, Your
Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: The only reply to what the government has said is I just wanted to make one factual clarification because there was at least one point where the government said, you know, we started making efforts to gather these things, you know, from the moment it was brought to our attention or words to that effect. And I want to clarify that we laid our requests out at Docket 36. So this is in the record where I put in the letters that I had been sending since essentially the moment I started working with Mr. Govey and then I filed all of those at Docket 36.

The government at Docket 88 acknowledged in moving for the continuance that it wasn't until late December -- until shortly before the trial date that was originally set in January 9 that they requested the information from the Department of Justice. So I just don't want there to be any, you know, confusion or

12:17PM 25

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          misperception that the government, you know, started gathering
       2
          Department of Justice investigative files when they indicted
          the case. That certainly would have been the best practice.
       3
       4
          But then they also didn't start gathering it when I started
12:17PM
      5
          asking for it in late November. They --
                                  When was the Indictment returned?
       6
                      THE COURT:
       7
                      MR. SCOTT: August of --
                      THE COURT: Of 2017?
       8
                      MR. SCOTT: Yes, Your Honor.
12:17PM 10
                                  And then -- so -- and Deputy Larson
                      THE COURT:
          invoked in 2015. I can't remember the month.
      11
      12
                      MR. SCOTT:
                                  January '15 sounds right.
                      MR. MARRETT: I believe it was October of 2015.
      13
                      THE COURT: It was 2015 --
      14
12:17PM 15
                     MR. SCOTT: It was before.
      16
                      THE COURT: -- in any event.
      17
                                  Before the Indictment, I think, is what
                     MR. SCOTT:
      18
          matters.
      19
                      THE COURT: Right. And when was the Court of
12:17PM 20
          Appeals' decision affirming Judge Goethals disqualifying the
      21
          Orange County District Attorney's Office from prosecuting the
      22
          Dekraai case?
                      MR. SCOTT: You know, I don't know that off the top
      23
      24
          of my head. I could provide that to the Court, but I don't
12:18PM 25
          have it in at my fingertips.
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                     THE COURT: No, I can figure it out.
       2
                     MR. SCOTT:
                                  So the point I was making is that the
       3
          government acknowledged, and this was on the docket at CR 88
          that they didn't request the files from the Department of
       4
          Justice until late December of 2017. So I just want to make
12:18PM
      5
       6
          sure that that's clear.
       7
                The Court invited me to confer with Mr. Govey, and so I
          want to reemphasize that it was, you know, the informant
       8
          documents having to do with Alexander Frosio. It is our
12:18PM 10
          earnest belief that that really lays out what was done to
      11
          Mr. Govey incorrectly. That's what they tried to protect in
      12
          dismissing his state court case, and that's still to this day
      13
          what we're trying to get to.
      14
                      THE COURT: And it has not been produced, and the
12:19PM 15
          sheriffs aren't giving it to you; right?
      16
                                  That's my understanding. Mr. Marrett
                     MR. SCOTT:
      17
          has represented that he gave me what the District Attorney's
      18
          Office had, which I have reason to believe is separate and
      19
          apart from what the special handling unit had. And it wouldn't
12:19PM 20
          surprise me, frankly, if that's what's in this 25,000 pages
      21
          that is sitting in camera right now. At least I would hope
      22
          that it is.
                     THE COURT: I can't represent -- I didn't even
      23
      24
          attempt to look at the 20,000 pages.
12:19PM 25
                     MR. SCOTT: And I'm not fishing for information.
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1
          I'm just saying that to my knowledge, I don't have the -- the
       2
          real special handling unit Frosio file to the best of my
       3
          knowledge.
                Mr. Govey also just wanted to point out that in -- it's
       4
          his view that the circumstances of his arrest while he was on
12:19PM
      5
       6
          bond for what originally was a state court case in this case
       7
          further support the theory of animus. And I didn't include
          that when I was laying out the whole timeline. He -- before
       8
          the government obtained the Indictment that they did in this
12:20PM 10
          present case, he was in state court on this matter.
      11
                He went to court one day as he was directed to do, and he
      12
          was arrested in the parking lot on this federal Indictment.
      13
          And to this day we're trying to get the keys that were taken
      14
          from him, the money that was on him, and he was then
12:20PM 15
          transported in apparently, according to him, personal vehicles
      16
          of the arresting agents that were involved here, Larson in
      17
          particular. So in his view, that adds to kind of the
      18
          appearance of animus and vendetta theory that we've been --
      19
                      THE COURT: Give me that one again. That
12:20PM 20
          Deputy Larson was involved in the federal arrest?
      21
                      THE DEFENDANT:
                                      Yes.
      22
                      MR. SCOTT: Yes.
      23
                      THE DEFENDANT: I was transported in his truck to
      24
          Agent Sanders over there, his personal truck. I was put in the
12:21PM 25
          front seat, and he drove me somewhere, and I was transferred to
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1
          ATF Agent Sanders' vehicle and then brought to federal court
       2
          that day within a couple hours.
                I went to court -- I was out on bail. I went to court.
       3
          They jumped me in the parking lot. One cop took my phone, one
       4
12:21PM
      5
          took my keys, one took my money. They put me in Larson's car.
       6
          After three hours standing in the parking lot, they put me in
       7
          Larson's truck, and he drove me to a location I didn't really
          know where it was at, but they transferred me to ATF
       8
          Agent Sanders' vehicle, and he brought me to federal court.
12:21PM 10
                     THE COURT: Okay.
      11
                     MR. SCOTT: And that's all we have to add.
                                                                  Thank
      12
          you.
                     MR. MARRETT: Three quick things, Your Honor.
      13
          First, I can represent to the defense that -- well, back up --
      14
12:21PM 15
          I'm not sure exactly what the defense thinks is the Frosio
      16
          file. The defense has never made it clear what it believes is
      17
          contained in this Frosio file. However, I can represent that I
      18
          have produced to Mr. Scott under the protective order the TRED
      19
          records that he's asked for for Mr. Frosio, the housing -- the
12:22PM 20
          other housing records for Mr. Frosio and the special handling
      21
          log, any of the entries that mention either Mr. Govey or
      22
          Mr. Frosio and other entries as well.
      23
                But I've produced to the defense whatever they've asked
      24
          for with respect to this Frosio file and -- or what I
12:22PM 25
          understand could potentially even be considered in their idea
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of whatever this Frosio file is. And I think they're using that term loosely. But I believe we've produced all of that to the defense. And that's not what the Court has in camera.

I also want to clarify the record that Mr. Scott had talked about the day he made his request, and the government's filing went ahead and requested information from the DOJ. The government also in between searched its own records, and it made inquiries of its own civil division to gather documents as well. So our efforts started before the timeline that Mr. Scott suggested. It was immediately after we received that request that we began requesting information.

And then -- and I think the last point is Mr. Scott brought up the circumstances of Mr. Govey's arrest, and my understanding is that there was an Indictment returned. The federal arrest warrant was issued, and he was arrested pursuant to that warrant. I think Mr. Scott had said that it was before the Indictment was issued, and I think that's factually inaccurate. There was an Indictment and then an arrest warrant that was served the next day.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCOTT: Maybe I misspoke, but he was arrested on the federal Indictment. He had been in state court proceedings prior to the federal Indictment being brought. So if I gave a misimpression, I didn't mean to. He was arrested on the federal Indictment.

12:24PM 25

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12:22PM

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1 As to the state of discovery, I just wish I knew whether 2 or not what Mr. Marrett is representing is true, but I just 3 don't know because I can't get through all that material. THE COURT: All right. Well, this is obviously a 4 very significant decision and one that I will be issuing a 12:24PM 5 6 written order on. I don't know whether I'll be able to get the 7 order out next week or the following week, but I will get a written order out. Given the trial is set to happen Tuesday, 8 though, I will give you my oral ruling, but that's just for 12:24PM 10 your notice purposes. My reasoning will be set forth in the 11 written order. 12 I am going to dismiss the charges with prejudice. believe Mr. Govey's Sixth Amendment rights to a speedy trial, 13 14 compulsory process and confrontation have been denied by the 12:25PM 15 government's failure to timely disclose material documents that 16 Mr. Govey needs to expose percipient witnesses' bias against him and to attack their character for truthfulness. 17 18 Again, I will have my reasoning set forth in detail and 19 findings of fact and conclusions of law in a written order that 12:25PM 20 will be out certainly within two weeks. But given the 21 significance, I want to take my time with it. 22 My understanding, Mr. Govey, is you have no holds or 23 detainers, so I will order the marshals to release you

forthwith. You'll probably have to go back to MDC for

24

processing.

12:25PM 25

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1
                      THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
       2
                      U.S. MARSHAL: If I may, Your Honor. Marcelino
       3
          Hazelwood on behalf of the Marshal Service.
       4
                It is my understanding that Mr. Govey does have a $5,000
12:26PM
      5
          misdemeanor warrant out of the Orange County Sheriff's office,
       6
          so it's really dependent on whether or not they would pick him
       7
          up on that warrant. I don't know that for sure. We haven't
          conferred with them, but that warrant is in the system.
       8
                      THE COURT: Okay. So you're just giving me the
12:26PM 10
          heads-up. I obviously -- you're going to transport him back to
      11
          MDC, and then you're going to let the County authorities know,
      12
          and then they'll either come or they won't.
      13
                      U.S. MARSHAL: That's right, Your Honor.
      14
                      THE COURT: Anything further?
12:26PM 15
                     MR. SCOTT: No.
                                       Thank you.
      16
                      THE COURT:
                                  Okay.
      17
                      THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.
      18
                      (Proceedings concluded at 12:26 p.m.)
      19
                                       --000--
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